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7 August 1979

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 7



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PARTY AND STATE

'BEIJING RIBAO' COMMENTATOR ON ELIMINATING PRIVILEGE SEEKING

Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 79 HK

[Report on BEIJING RIBAO 21 July contributing commentator's article:
"Resolutely Check the Evil Trend of Seeking Privileges"]

[Excerpts] The article said: Over the past few years, an irregular party practice has become the glaring subject of much discussion among the masses inside and outside the party. This glaring subject has also been constantly reflected in the letters people send in and the complaints they make when they call. In particular, some leading cadres have taken advantage of their positions and powers to seek privileges. Some leading cadres have violated party principles, forgotten their important responsibilities and duties, become privileged, adopted various forms to seek various privileges and sought privileges for their sons and daughters. The masses feel bitterly about this and have strongly called for elimination of the privileges of these leading cadres which have corrupted party practice, impaired the party's image and seriously cut the cadres off from the masses. Party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels and the masses of party members must resolutely support the call, do well in tangibly improving party practice and check the evil trend of leading cadres seeking privileges.

The article noted: This evil trend of seeking privileges is an expression of feudalism and a "special privilege" mentality. This evil trend and our party's character and socialist system are as incompatible as fire and water. We must not underestimate this trend's evil influence and serious harm.

We must depend on the party and the masses to check this evil trend. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must assist party committee leaders in checking it. In particular, principal leading cadres must take the lead in checking it and set good examples. We must appropriately punish those party members who have created serious trouble by seeking privileges, are responsible for serious cases, have exerted very bad influence or have refused to correct their mistakes after repeated education. We must establish rational systems and set up rational rules and

regulations concerning the pay and living conditions of leading cadres, particularly senior leading ones. There must be a set of rules and regulations, and it is imperative to investigate and fix responsibility for any violation of them. Our policy is: leniency toward past violations and severe punishment for violations committed from now on.

The BEIJING RIBAO contributing commentator's article added: Checking the evil trend of leading cadres seeking privileges is a deep struggle between the world outlook of the proletariat and that of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. The evil trend has lasted for a very long time and its origin goes much deeper. It is not easy to check it and impossible to check it immediately. With the firm leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, with the guidance of the party's line of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and with the joint efforts of comrades of the whole party and people throughout the country, we firmly believe we can surely check the evil trend of leading cadres seeking privileges, perfect party practice and attain the magnificent goal of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] To convey and carry through the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC, the Fifth Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee convened its second plenary session in Changsha from 10 through 17 July. Attending this meeting were responsible comrades of the party, government and army at the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels. The participant comrades at the meeting listened to the conveyance of the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC, conscientiously studied Chairman Ye Jianying's opening and closing speeches, Premier Hua Guofeng's government work report, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech given at the second session of the Fifth CPPCC as well as the reports of Comrades Yu Qiuli, Peng Zhen and Zhang Jingfu. They enthusiastically discussed the important resolutions, plans and laws passed by the meeting and also expressed their unanimous determination to put them into effect. In addition, they manifestly supported the by-election of Peng Zhen, Xiao Jingguang, Zhu Yunshan and Xu Liang to be vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee and also the appointment of Chen Yun, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin to be vice premiers of the State Council. Mao Zhiyong, chairman of Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting on implementing the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and on grasping Hunan's various work tasks for the latter half of this year. In addition, a resolution of the second plenary session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee was adopted at the meeting on 17 July.

The meeting pointed out: "There are only some 5 months before the end of this year. The time is indeed very valuable, and our tasks are really strenuous. In accordance with the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and in light of our province's actual conditions, we must lay our emphasis on firmly and properly grasping the following several tasks: First, seriously study and carry through the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and deeply carry on the propaganda and education on socialist democracy and the legal system. Second, energetically grasp the implementation of the eight-character policy and adamantly fulfill this year's national economic plan. Third, actively take the initiative

in grasping well all aspects of our work as well as consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Fourth, further strengthen the building of our leading groups and earnestly improve our style of leadership."

The meeting finally urged: "We must raise high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, unite closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, bring all positive factors into play and organize forces from all quarters to serve the cause of the four modernizations. It is also necessary to give full play to the roles of trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasants associations, communist youth leagues, women's federations and other mass organizations to most extensively arouse the masses. In the course of modernization, we must earnestly strengthen our militia work and bring the combat role of militia into full play. All working departments must contribute their own forces toward expediting the modernization. The army and people of the whole province must get mobilized and advance bravely and wholeheartedly with the East wind of the second session of the Fifth NPC.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Text] The sixth enlarged plenum of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee was held from 9 to 16 July in Shenyang Municipality. The plenum proceeded in a lively atmosphere. The participants emancipated their minds, voiced their views freely and offered many suggestions and opinions on the readjustment of the national economy, imports of foreign advanced science and technology, restructuring of the system of economic management, doing a good job in cultural, educational and public health undertakings and making arrangements for unemployed educated youth, and implementation of the policies on nationalities and religion. They also offered many criticisms and suggestions concerning some problems in the work of the party and government. This shows that they and the party were of one mind, that they were anxious about pushing all work forward and that they had a patriotic spirit as masters of the country.

Members of the provincial CPPCC committee participating in the plenum conscientiously studied Chairman Deng Xiaoping's opening address at the second session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and were greatly inspired and encouraged by it. They pledged to handle various contradictions and relations inside the united front in accordance with the spirit of the opening address and the principle of correctly handling the contradictions among the people. They said: We should establish comradely cooperative relations with each other in our work, characterized by honesty, mutual support, the practice of making up for each other's deficiencies and unity. We should regard it as our obligation to unite with workers and peasants under the unified leadership of the party, to shoulder the arduous task of building China into a powerful, modern socialist country, to safeguard and develop the political situation of stability and unity as masters of the country, and to contribute to the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' CITES TIANJIN DISCUSSION OF TRUTH

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Jul--RENMIN RIBAO on 22 July carried a report that a discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth was held recently by a number of rural cadres in Ji County of Tianjin Municipality. Participants pointed out that a widespread discussion on the criterion for testing truth was very necessary in the countryside. In light of their own experiences, they talked about how they used practice as a sole criterion to sum up lessons and practices in connection with realities and how they came to understand, by using practice to examine ideas and work, some questions of right and wrong regarding principles and policies in regard to rural work.

Li Fuxing, deputy secretary of the Ji County Party Committee, said: Since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, rural cadres have taken great strides in emancipating their minds. But, the ideology of a number of persons still is rigid or semirigid if the county as a whole is reviewed in this regard. These persons always glance about and hesitate when they carry out the principles and policies adopted by the third plenary session. Their habitual views cannot easily change due to the deeprooted influence of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over many years.

To solve the ideological problems of these comrades, it is imperative to involve in the discussion on the criterion for testing truth. Only by training them in the use of practice as a criterion for distinguishing between right and wrong can they really be able to shake off the mental shackles of the ultraleftist line and only then can they understand and implement the principles and policies adopted by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING LAWYERS ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED AS PEOPLE ORIENTED

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0327 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters An Zhonghuang and Huang Zhimin: "The People's Lawyers Serve the People--On a Visit to the Lawyers Association of Beijing Municipality"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jul--The office of the Municipal Lawyers Association was a scene of busy work, with the lawyers concentrating on their work. Some were reading case materials while others were writing outlines for investigations or defense papers or answering letters from the people.

Since last October lawyers have been working at the Beijing municipal legal counselors office. They have become even busier since the inception of the Municipal Lawyers Association in April this year. So far, they have represented defendants in more than 20 criminal cases and answered more than 500 letters from people in various parts of the country. Many people call on them to seek their advice on legal matters.

A preparatory committee for the lawyers association was set up in Beijing as early as the 1950's. Chen Shouli, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Lawyers Association, was the chairman of that preparatory committee at the time. Chen, 73, is a renowned legalist in China, director of the Law Department of Beijing University and a member of the legal committee of the NPC Standing Committee.

Reminisceing, Professor Chen said: In 1956 there were several hundred legal counselor offices, staffed by many lawyers in various parts of China. At that time there were three legal counselor offices, staffed by 139 lawyers, under the preparatory committee for the Beijing Municipal Lawyers Association. They did a lot of beneficial work and had a tremendous influence on the people. After 1957, however, some responsible persons and many lawyers of the preparatory committee for the lawyers association were wrongly labeled as rightists and the lawyer's system and work were basically negated.

As a result, plaques bearing the names of the preparatory committee and those legal counselors offices were smashed and lawyers were compelled to change their profession and find other jobs. Now that the Beijing Municipal Lawyers Association has finally been set up, it is seen as a

significant step toward advancing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system.

During the interview, the lawyers told us: Socialist lawyers serve the proletariat and the broad masses of working people. They are personnel working for the state. As people's lawyers, they must persist in working for the people. The guiding concept of legal work is for lawyers to be faithful to the law, truth and the people's interests.

The lawyers working with the Beijing Municipal Lawyers Association are working hard, seriously performing their duties and functioning as real lawyers. They are praised by the broad masses of people for the many beneficial things they have done.

The visit to the Beijing Municipal Lawyers Association led us to the conclusion that the people's lawyers are working for the people, striving to safeguard people's democracy and protecting the legitimate rights of the state, the collectives and the citizens. The lawyers association will surely play an important role in strengthening the socialist legal system and promoting the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'ZHEJIANG RIBAO' CALLS FOR IMPROVING LEADERSHIP STYLE

Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Report on ZHEJIANG RIBAO 22 July commentator's article: "Leadership Work Style Should Be Greatly Improved"]

[Excerpts] The commentary says: There are many reasons for small nitrogen fertilizer plants in our province to reduce considerably their consumption of coal and electricity, to turn from deficits to profit and to be among the best of the nitrogen fertilizer plants in the country. One of the major reasons for them to do so is that the Provincial Petrochemical Industry Bureau has a better leadership work style and uses better methods to do its work.

In order to win the first battle for the four modernizations and achieve Chinese-style modernization, we should study new situations and solve new problems. If we only talk about leadership work on paper and at meetings, merely issue general calls and occupy ourselves only with empty political talk and paper work, it will be impossible for us to achieve anything. In that case, we would do tremendous damage to the people's cause. Therefore, leading members in all trades and professions must greatly improve their work style and methods in order to push production forward. They should, as the leading members of the Provincial Petrochemical Industry Bureau have done, match their deeds to their words, work earnestly and responsibly, take concrete action, study and investigate actual conditions, grasp typical cases and popularize advanced experiences. They should cater to the needs of production and basic units and effectively help lower-level units solve their problems.

The most fundamental task in improving leadership style and work methods is to follow the correct ideological line, persist in the practice of "from the masses, to the masses" and combine general calls and individual guidance. This is in fact a matter of upholding the dialectical-materialist ideological line.

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The broad masses have attained one new level after another in production. A leader's responsibility is to concentrate, sum up and systematize the advanced experiences of the masses, persistently putting these into practice among the masses.

To improve leadership style and work methods, leaders must take the initiative and set examples with their own conduct. They cannot do so simply by engaging in empty talk. They must practice what they advocate. Leading cadres, especially principal leading cadres, should take the lead in studying and investigating actual conditions, in grasping typical cases and popularizing advanced experiences, in catering to the needs of production and basic units and in helping basic units solve their problems. If they can do so, lower-level cadres will follow suit.

If all industry and communications departments can draw lessons from the experience of the Provincial Petrochemical Industry Bureau in leading the production of the small nitrogen fertilizer plants in the province and improve their style of leadership and work methods according to actual conditions, they will certainly be able to effectively promote the current movement to increase production and practice economy, do a good job in making economic readjustments and lay a solid foundation for the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI THEORETICAL STUDENTS DISCUSS CLASS STRUGGLE

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 21 Jul--Students of the theoretical training class at the party school of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee studied seriously Premier Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered at the second session of the Fifth NPC and discussed enthusiastically the question of class struggle and the main contradiction centered on the present class situation in our country. In so doing they have deepened their understanding of the vital significance of the shift of the party's work focus and further comprehended the tasks of theoretical and propaganda workers. In the course of study and discussion, the students held that the scientific analysis made by Comrade Hua Guofeng on the class situation and class struggle in our country is a summing up of theory and practice concerning class and class struggle in our country during the past 20 years or more; it is also a powerful criticism of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Through study and discussion, the students held that the series of principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee since the third plenary session--such as the policy of removing the designations of the landlords and rich peasants who have reformed, of removing the rightist labels and rehabilitating those who were wrongly labeled as rightists, and of implementing the policies concerning industrialists and businessmen--are completely in keeping with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They are firm proletarian policies that are neither "right deviationist" nor "excessive."

The students held the view that while class struggle still exists in our country after the socialist transformation of ownership in our country has been basically completed, its features are different from those of the past. The characteristics of class struggle are:

1. The target of class struggle is different.
2. The form of class struggle is different. Prior to the transformation of the system of ownership, class struggle was a large-scale and turbulent

mass struggle, such as with land reform, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, and the three anti's and five-anti's campaigns. But now, under general conditions, class struggle can be and should be solved in accordance with the state laws.

3. The tendency of development of class struggle is different. While class struggle still exists, it is no longer the main contradiction in our society. The main aspects of the contradictions are the development of productive forces, the realization of the four modernizations and efforts to change the low level of productive forces in our country. For the purpose of rapidly developing the productive forces, we should make efforts to change those factors in the production relationship and in the super-structure that hamper the progress of the four modernizations, and we should work to eliminate the old force of habits that hinder efforts to bring about the four modernizations. Naturally we have to merge class struggle with the central work of socialist modernization and developing the political situation of stability and unity for the realization of the four modernizations. When we say class struggle is not the main contradiction in our country at present, we do not mean to say that class struggle should be abandoned and counterrevolutionaries and other criminal elements be allowed to carry out disruption and sabotage. On the other hand, we should not mention class struggle on every occasion and even use it to cover up shortcomings in work, silence the people and block the road to political democratization.

Many comrades said: In carrying out theoretical and propaganda work, we must be able to cope with this great historical change and, on the basis of the fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, study and publicize extensively new situations, new problems and new theory relating to our efforts to bring about the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

MEETING URGES LEADING CADRES TO HAVE BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, comrades from various prefectures, counties, factories, mines and other enterprises, in discussing the question of practice being the sole criterion for verifying truth at a recent journalist cadre study class held by the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, put forward the following requirement, based on their personal experience and what they have seen and heard: leading cadres at all levels should, first of all, catch up in holding discussions on the criterion for truth.

What is the present situation of discussions on the criterion for truth? Based on what they had seen and heard at the grassroots level, the comrades said: In a number of localities and units the leaders have lagged behind the masses in this respect. Some leaders are not interested in the things which are generally welcomed by the masses. In some instances, the masses believe that their task has just commenced, while the leaders think that the task has been overdone. Some leaders doubt, dislike and do not enthusiastically carry out the policies applauded by the masses, such as "to each according to his work," village fairs, development of household sideline production, establishment of work groups and calculation of rewards on the basis of output. In some localities and units, the leading comrades fail to understand correctly the importance of the four basic principles reiterated by the party Central Committee or even confuse them with the four "never forget" [never forget class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, never forget to give prominence to politics and never forget to hold high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought] advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and misinterpret them so as to suppress the ideological emancipation movement, hamper the masses' initiative and resist the party's principles and policies. The root cause of the people is that these comrades have not yet been freed from the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and cannot distinguish between right and wrong on the question of the criterion for truth. They do not have clear understanding of the criterion for truth, nor do they heed the voices of the masses who are experienced in practice. For this reason, it is imperative to carry out discussions on the criterion for truth, and the leading comrades should, first of all, catch up in this respect.

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING PREPARES FOR ADMINISTERING NEW LEGAL SYSTEM

Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--The BEIJING DAILY today devotes the major part of its front page to a series of reports on law under the banner headline "Study, Propagate, Abide by and Enforce the Laws."

One report said that the cadres and police officers of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau have been given training classes to familiarize them with the criminal law and criminal procedure law as preparation for their enactment next year.

Another report deals with the training of people's assessors for courts at all levels.

In addition the Beijing Municipal Judicial Advisory Department has organized training for 41 defense counsels. Lectures were given to acquaint them with the new system and trials were then observed by these prospective counsels.

The Beijing Lawyers Association, founded in April, was interviewed by the paper, which reported that since its founding the association had taken up over twenty criminal cases and answered 500 letters asking for advice. The lawyers said that as people's lawyers they must be loyal to facts and to the people's interests. Several examples were cited of how they had helped accused to clarify the facts and had won lighter sentences for them.

Both faculty and students of the Law Department of Beijing University had been extremely busy since the passing of the seven laws by the National People's Congress, it was reported. Besides studying these laws themselves, faculty and students also contributed their share to the effort to publicize them and to the preparations for other legislative work. They had made radio broadcasts to explain the criminal law and the criminal procedure law, and had written definitions of certain legal terms for the press in addition to pamphlets or articles on law and democracy.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'JIEFANG RIBAO' DISCUSSES CLASS SITUATION, STRUGGLE

Theoretical Study Class

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a report by JIEFANG RIBAO, the party school of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently organized participants in a theoretical study class to conscientiously study the government work of the report by Premier Hua Guofeng at the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC. They also conducted enthusiastic discussions in the light of our country's current class situation, class struggle and principal contradictions. This deepened their awareness of the great significance of shifting the work stress of the entire party, proposed at the party's third plenary session, and further strengthened their consciousness in fighting well the first battle for realizing the four modernizations.

In the course of study and discussions, many comrades mentioned that, in the light of changes in our country's class situation, it is essential that they correctly understand and handle the question of class struggle and prevent not only the emergence of the idea that class struggle has died out and that they can rest at ease from now on but also the erroneous concept that class struggle has been intensified.

Fundamental Changes

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 19 July commentator's article: "Correctly Understand the Fundamental Changes in Our Country's Class Situation"]

[Text] The article says: In his government work report at the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out: "In our country (except for Taiwan), the feudal and capitalist systems of exploitation have been abolished and the system of small-scale production has been transformed through appropriate and reasonable measures favored by the vast majority of the people. The socialist system, having undergone vigorous tests, has finally become firmly established. As

classes the landlords and rich peasants have ceased to exist. For historical reasons, the capitalists of our country constitute a part of the people. Our government adopted a correct policy of buying them out and successfully transformed the capitalist industry and commerce. The capitalists no longer exist as a class. After nearly 30 years of struggle and education, most members of these classes, who are able to work, have been transformed into working people earning their own living in the socialist society."

Comrade Hua Guofeng's concept of the fundamental changes in our country's class situation is very important. We must study it hard. Correctly analyzing the class situation has always been the basis for a revolutionary political party's deciding its line, policies and principles. Whether or not one can correctly understand the fundamental changes in the class situation in our country is of great significance in relation to whether or not he can correctly understand the shift of our party's work stress, whether or not he can correctly understand the party's line and its current policies and principles and whether or not he can consciously implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC.

The JIEFANG RIBAO commentator's article is divided into four parts:

The first part analyzes: What are classes, under what circumstances does a class cease to exist, and our country's landlords, rich peasants and capitalists gradually ceasing to exist in the course of the deepening of the socialist revolution.

The article says: Comrade Hua Guofeng's remarks on the fundamental changes in our country's class situation correspond with the actual situation in our country and are a scientific Marxist analysis.

The second part points out: The fundamental changes in our country's class situation are a great victory for our party's proletarian policy as well as for our socialist revolution.

The third part says: These fundamental changes are an objective basis for our party's shifting its work stress to socialist modernization. Only when we can correctly understand these fundamental changes is it possible for us to ideologically reflect these great historical changes.

The fourth part says emphatically: To correctly understand these fundamental changes is a prerequisite to correctly understanding and handling the question of class struggle in our country at the present time.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

GOVERNMENT RESTORES NEI MONGGOL'S ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 0118 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council recently issued a circular restoring the original administrative divisions of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region.

The circular states: To further implement the party's policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities, strengthen the unity of all nationalities, promote the economic construction and cultural and educational development of areas inhabited by minority nationalities and speed up national defense construction, the party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to restore the original administrative divisions of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region to what they were before July 1969.

The circular points out: Effective 1 July 1979, Zhao-su-da League which was incorporated into Liaoning Province; Zhe-li-mu League, Korgin Right Wing Front Banner and Tuquan County which were incorporated into Jilin Province; Hulun Buir League, Oroqen Autonomous Banner and Morin Dawa Daurzu Autonomous Banner which were incorporated into Heilongjiang Province; E-jin-a Banner and Alxa Right Banner which were incorporated into Gansu Province, and Alxa Left Banner which was incorporated into Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region will become parts of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region.

The circular contains specific stipulations on how to carry out the policy of economic management in the construction of industrial and mining enterprises in accordance with the relations of cooperation and supply channels which have been established in the past and on how to transfer the various tasks concerning the party, politics, finance and culture after the restoration of Nei Monggol's original administrative divisions.

The circular calls on the party committees of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and other related provinces (prefectures) and PLA units to effectively step up political-ideological work and to extensively arouse the masses of people to penetratingly criticize and expose the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in undermining the nationality policy, the unity along all

nationalities, and the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the national minority areas. The circular also urges them to penetratingly conduct education on the party's nationality policy, to vigorously help the people carry out economic and cultural construction in the national minority areas, to do an even better job in preparedness against war, to unite as one and to work together to build Nei Monggol Autonomous Region into a new, prosperous socialist border region.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG PLANT SETS UP CADRE EVALUATION SYSTEM

Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Jul 79 ON

[Text] According to GONGREN RIBAO, the party committee of the Qiqihar No 1 Machine Tool Plant has seriously studied measures for training and evaluating cadres in enterprises under the new historical conditions. In August last year it set up an evaluation system for cadres at section level or above. Up to now the plant has conducted evaluations on two occasions for section-level cadres in accordance with the established evaluation criteria. The plant also resolutely implemented the principle of merit promotion and demotion, thereby inspiring the advanced, spurring those lagging behind, and giving a powerful impetus to improving the quality of the cadre contingents.

The evaluation criteria for cadres set up by this plant are sense of responsibility to work, work results, and attitude and work style. Among these three criteria, work results are the focal point of evaluation. The evaluation results are then divided into four grades and classes, namely, outstanding cadres, competent cadres, cadres requiring essential help for improvement and incompetent cadres. For outstanding and incompetent cadres, grades Class A, Class B and Class C are set according to the evaluation results to provide more accurate bases for promotion, demotion, reward and punishment applicable to cadres concerned.

To inspire the cadres to pursue the four modernizations, and on the basis of the evaluation completed at the end of last year, a number of outstanding cadres who scored high were either promoted to a higher grade or advanced to special general supervisor; some were commended, rewarded and given the title of honor, "advanced cadre of the year." As to those cadres who are way off the mark in evaluation criteria, incompetent in work, old and physically weak, they should be removed from their present jobs and assigned to other general jobs in line with the principle of reducing nonproductive personnel. With regard to those cadres whose performance is close to the evaluation criteria but who are doing their work not too competently, they may retain their present jobs so as to have a chance to improve. All this has a strong impact among workers and staff members and cadres throughout the plant. The broad masses of workers and staff members held that evaluation of cadres' performance is an essential and indispensable measure in keeping with the need of the four modernizations. In this connection, GONGREN RIBAO publishes a commentator's article: "The System of Evaluating Cadres Must Be Promoted Step by Step."

PARTY AND STATE

'LIAONING RIBAO' CARRIES LIU YIYUN ARTICLE EXTOLLING ZHANG ZHIXIN

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[LIAONING RIBAO 19 July article by Liu Yiyun: "Encouragement and Enlightenment"]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] After Comrade Zhang Zhixin was arrested by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their sworn follower for active counter-revolutionary crimes in September 1969, she, in addition to time and again stating her doubts on and opposition against Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, thought things out and reached many scientific conclusions based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on the issue concerning Comrade Peng Dehuai submitting a statement in Lushan, the issue of the so-called 61-person traitorous clique, the issue that we acknowledge and attach importance to class struggle but should prevent and oppose its exaggeration, the issue of how to develop inner-party democracy, safeguard the unity of the party, overcome poverty and insufficiencies and develop socialism, the issue of the need for supporting the party's leaders but opposing limitless deification of them, the issue that the essence of the line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was left opportunist, and the issue that the class autocracy and class dictatorship exercised by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were of the bourgeoisie and that they should be overthrown by means of class autocracy and class dictatorship. It was after the smashing of the "gang of four" and through a long period of study and emancipation of minds that we understood many of her views which she had already clearly defined at that time and defended with her own life.

In conclusion, the article says: In our new long march to realize the four modernizations, develop and safeguard socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, raise the party's combat strength and defend the motherland, continuously raising our standard in understanding the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and displaying selfless and fearless revolutionary spirit, remain the heights we should scale in our advance. Let us scale the heights with one heart and one mind.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

COMFORT TEAMS VISIT NEI MONGGOL LEAGUE

Liaoning Comfort Team

Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to reporter (Zhang Ziuxin) of ZHAO-WU-DA BAO, the Liaoning Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committee comfort team led by the deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, Zhang Xincun, and with the vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, Zhang Zhiyuan, as its deputy leader and the vice chairman of the Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, (Pinyin-zha), as its secretary general, bringing with it the friendship of the 34 million people of various nationalities throughout Liaoning Province toward the people of various nationalities of Zhao-wu-da League, visited the League from 20 June to 1 July and extended cordial greetings to all the people there.

During its stay in Zhao-wu-da League, the comfort team was divided into three sub-teams which visited 11 banners, counties and cities of the league and some communes in pastoral areas. They extended warm greetings to cadres and peoples of various nationalities on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committees and held forums with responsible comrades of the CCP and revolutionary committees of the league and various banners, counties and cities and representatives of various circles, soliciting their opinions on the work of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

Wherever they went, the comfort team was accorded a ceremonious and warm welcome by the people of the league.

Jilin Comfort Team

Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to reporter (Wang Jintang) of ZHE-LI-MU BAO and (Yu Tianhong) of Zhe-li-mu League People's Broadcast Station, the Jilin Provincial Party and Revolutionary Committees' comfort team led by the deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial Party Committee and vice chairman

of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Song Jiehan, and with the vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, (Wang Guanchao), and the director of the organization department of the provincial party committee, Chen Hong, as its deputy leaders, bringing with it the friendship of the people throughout Jilin Province toward the people of all nationalities in Zhe-li-mu League, visited the league from 27 June to 2 July and extended cordial greetings to the entire league.

The comfort team was accorded a warm welcome by responsible persons of the party and government organs and the cadres and masses of all nationalities in all localities where the team visited. Symposiums were held in a kind atmosphere. The participants recalled the course of struggle traversed by the people of all nationalities of Zhe-li-mu League and the people of Jilin Province and unanimously expressed that they would make greater contributions to the four modernizations on the new long march.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN WORKER REFUSES TO ACCEPT CORRECT JUDGMENT

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Text] On 5 December 1971, (Zheng Yuxiang), a (?dependent worker) [Jia Shu Gong] of the car body branch plant of the Changchun No 1 Motor Vehicle Plant, fell and broke her right wrist while struggling among a crowd of pedestrians and trying to catch a bus to go to work. After treatment in the hospital, [words indistinct] because the joint did not work perfectly. The doctor suggested that she pay more attention to exercising her injured wrist and do only light work.

In consideration of her injury, the unit concerned assigned her the job of taking care of a small changing room where less than 10 people's clothes were kept. However, she refused to accept this job and requested that her case be treated as an injury in the line of duty or, if this was impossible, that it be treated as an incident of faulty medical treatment and that she receive the same benefits as for an injury in line of duty. The departments concerned studied this matter several times and asked a well-known doctor to conduct a scientific examination of this worker. The conclusion was that her case was neither one of injury in line of duty nor an incident of faulty medical treatment.

Rejecting the correct judgment of her case, (Zheng Yuxiang), resorted to endless unreasonable arguments. She went to leading organs at various levels to harass them unreasonably. In the capital, she visited a leading organ, making a scene by crying and shouting, and for this reason, she was twice detained and punished by the Public Security Department. Despite this, she had not the slightest intention to repent but, on the contrary, intensified her unbridled behavior. She insulted the personnel handling the people's letters and visits, insulted the doctors, harassed the leading comrades at home and made such a scene at their offices that they could not do their work.

For 8 years, (Zheng Yuxiang) has persisted in her unreasonable harassment and turned a deaf ear to repeated, patient education. What is more, she has said that she will continue to do so to the finish, and will not give up until her aim is achieved. At this kind of willful trouble making, the broad masses of staff and workers in the plant are extremely indignant. To strengthen the socialist legal system, the Changchun municipal public security organ has recently decided to give her reeducation through labor. This decision has been supported by the broad masses of staff and workers.

PARTY AND STATE

HENAN STATION COMMENTS ON PROMOTING PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 HK

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Do a Good Job in the Party's Organizational Work and Strive To Realize the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee decided to shift the emphasis of the whole country's work to the socialist modernization beginning this year. The second session of the Fifth NPC also decided that China should make efforts in the next 3 years to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve its national economy in order to bring it step by step into the orbit of sustained, proportionate and high-speed development. This is a great strategic policy decision and serves as the center of our party's work.

The organizational line serves the political line. By closely revolving round this center, we must do well in the party's ideological and organizational building and building its leading groups at all levels. We must also concentrate our major efforts on carrying out the four modernizations and fighting for the supreme interests of the people of the whole province and country. This is the starting point and also the underlying objective of the organizational work of party committees at all levels. We must keep the general situation in mind and constantly enhance our understanding of the policy of serving the four modernizations with the party's organizational work.

In leading the broad masses of cadres and party members to embark smoothly on the four modernizations, the correcting of the party's work style is a special issue and also a current major task in our party's organizational work. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our party's work style has been rectified. However, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not yet been thoroughly eliminated, and an incorrect party work style is still rife among some leading cadres. It is impossible to guide the masses to realize the four modernizations if an incorrect work style exists. As long as we all play our parts to correct our party work style, we shall definitely improve it and also succeed in realizing the four modernizations.

Thanks to readjustment and reorganization, our province's current leading groups at all levels consist mainly of good members and elements. Our policy is to insure the relative stability of leading groups at all levels and to constantly strengthen their organizational building.

In view of the needs of our great cause of socialist modernization, the initiative and capability to develop production and actively contribute to socialist construction will become our primary criterion for employing prospective cadres. Leading cadres who are ignorant of vocational work are not supposed to remain laymen permanently; they must resolve to acquire the scientific, cultural and managerial information necessary for turning themselves into old hands. Comrade Hua Guofeng, in his government work report which was presented at the second session of the Fifth NPC, said that it is imperative to establish and improve systems regarding the election, examination, assessment, reward and penalty, dismissal, continuation in office and retirement of cadres. By conducting deepgoing and careful investigations and studies, we must gradually put these systems into practice in a planned way. We must also pledge to steadily assign those selected outstanding cadres to leading posts at all levels and seriously discipline those who have neglected their duties and violated the law and discipline. The emphasis of our province's work has now been shifted to socialist modernization, and the large-scale mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has basically ended. However, the party's organizational departments at all levels have not duly handled many questions left over by history and, as a result, many cadres involved have not yet been properly settled. It is necessary to correctly handle those cadres who have made mistakes. We must first apply sanctions of party discipline and state law against those cadres who participated in the conspiratorial activities of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and against those who engaged in other practices which seriously violated the law and discipline. However, we must treat with leniency the majority of cadres who have genuinely and frankly confessed their misdeeds. It is essential for the party's organizational departments at all levels to grasp these two tasks firmly and properly.

At present, our party and country are fighting at a momentous turning point in history. It is a very significant event for the whole party to fulfill the general work of the new period. The party's organizational departments at all levels must strengthen their leadership and work actively to better implement the spirit of the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC. They must give full play to the revolutionary will of the broad masses of party members and cadres, further strengthen party unity and make contributions toward improving the readjustment of the national economy and achieving the four socialist modernizations.

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMFORT GROUP RETURNS--Beijing, 17 Jul--The central comfort group with CCP Central Committee Political Bureau member Ulanhu as its head and Civil Affairs Minister Cheng Zihua as its deputy head returned to Beijing from Nanjing by airplane this morning after concluding its comfort work in the earthquake-stricken area in Liyang, Jiangsu. During its comfort work in Liyang, the central comfort group went deep into the central part of the earthquake-stricken areas, inspected the disaster conditions and obtained an understanding of the situation in anti-quake and relief work. The group also went to hospitals to visit the wounded cadres and commune members. The comfort group also divided itself into seven teams, including a capital construction team, supply team, health team and financial and other teams. They held separate discussion meetings with the cadres of the province, municipality and county concerned and studied measures for carrying out anti-quake and relief work. The masses of people in the stricken area thanked the central authorities for their concern and expressed determination to further carry forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, go all out in work, rely on their own efforts, develop production and rebuild their homes so as to rapidly overcome the earthquake disaster, [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW]

TIANJIN STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS--According to a TIANJIN RIBAO report, the Fifth Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee was held on 16 July. The meeting, presided over by the vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, (?Yang Jianbai), approved a resolution on holding the second session of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee from 19 to 21 July and decided the schedule, agenda and other [words indistinct]. The meeting discussed the appointment of leaders of the work group of the municipal CPPCC committee and other work groups in charge of [words indistinct] science and technology, education, medicine and public health, [words indistinct] also endorsed the appointment of other personnel. The meeting also listened to a report delivered by (Zhao Jinsheng), vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and vice president of Tianjin University, on his experiences in visiting abroad. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Jul 79 SK]

HEBEI CPPCC PLENUM--[Editorial Report SK] Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 18 July 1979 reports that the fourth plenary session of the Fourth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee was held on 17 July in Shijiazhuang Municipality and that vice chairmen of the Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of various democratic parties and related departments attended the session.

XINJIANG CADRE TRAINING--Urumqi, 16 Jun--To meet the urgent needs of modernization in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the regional CCP committee has been sending tens of thousands of minority nationality cadres to various schools for training. These cadres, including nearly 500 leading cadres at and above county level, have been sent in separate groups to study theory, science, management, public security work, judicial work and administration work in education at the central party school of the CPPCC, the Central Nationality College, the Northwest Nationality College, the regional party school, Xinjiang University and other schools concerned. The organization department of the regional CPP committee held a meeting on minority nationality cadre training early this year and plans to increase the number of cadres to be sent for training. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0202 GMT 16 Jun 79 OW]

XINJIANG CULTURAL PUBLICATION--Urumqi, June 18 (XINHUA)--Traditional designs widely used in the folk art of the Kazak people in multi-national Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region have been collected and will be published in a new album, "Collected Patterns of Kazak Folk Art." The accompanying text will appear in the Han, Kazak and English languages. Nearly 200 designs have been selected from 1,000 traditional motifs. The Kazaks are a minority nationality who live in northwest China and who are mainly engaged in animal husbandry. Eighty percent of China's Kazaks live in Xinjiang. They are also known as a "nation of singers." [Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 18 Jun 79 OW]

GANSU PARTY ELECTIONS--Since March 1979, party congresses have been held in Lanzhou and Jiayuguan municipalities and Linxia Hui and Gannan Zang minority autonomous prefectures. Deputies to the congresses studied the documents of the third plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the central working conference and warmly discussed how to adapt ideology, work and workstyle to the shift of the work emphasis of the party. Comrade Wang Yaohua was elected first secretary of the Lanzhou Municipal Party Committee, (Ling Feng) was elected secretary of the Jiayuguan Municipal Party Committee, (Lin Dexiang) was elected secretary of the Linxia Hui Minority Autonomous Prefectural Party Committee, and (Wang Yongzhong) was elected secretary of the Gannan Zang Minority Autonomous Prefectural Party Committee. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT [no day] May 79 SK]

GANSU PROPAGANDA STUDY--The propaganda department and the party school of the Gansu Provincial Party Committee held a study class for leading cadres of propaganda departments in various prefectures, municipalities, counties, institutions of higher learning and schools to study the documents of the third plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee and speeches of leading persons of the party Central Committee. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 Jun 79 SK]

GANSU PREFECTURAL CONGRESS--The Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gansu Province recently held the first session of the Eighth Prefectural People's Congress in Hezuo Township. At the session, the former prefectural revolutionary committee made a work report. Giving full scope to democracy, the congress elected the new eighth Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural Revolutionary Committee and its chairman, vice chairmen and members. Tibetan (Jin Baha) was elected chairman of the new committee, and Tibetan (Bai Shuwen), Hui (Zhang Guojin), Tibetan (Wang Ruixiang), and (Zhang Shutong) were elected vice chairmen. The congress also elected the president of the Intermediate People's Court and the chief procurator [name indistinct]. Of the (?46) newly elected members, 25 are of ethnic minorities. Young members account for 80.4 percent of all committee members. The first plenary session of the sixth autonomous prefectural CPPCC committee, which was held simultaneously with the eighth prefectural people's congress, elected new chairman, Tibetan (Liu Zhiwen); vice chairmen, including (Zhang Shujie); and Tibetans (Wang Zhendao), (Wang Jianye) and (Wang Shuzhi); and standing committee members for the new CPPCC committee. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Jun 79 SK]

SHANDONG MINORITY SUBSIDY--To help communes and brigades of ethnic minorities solve difficulties in livelihood, the state appropriated a subsidy of 600,000 yuan for ethnic minorities in Shandong Province this year. The provincial commission for nationalities affairs and the financial bureau have distributed this money to localities concerned. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 79 SK]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PARTY, STATE SECRETS MUST BE FULLY SAFEGUARDED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 79 p 2

[Article by Xiao Shi [2556 4258] in "New Long March Forum": "Not Paying 100 Percent Attention To Safeguarding Secrets Will Not Do"]

[Text] In discussing the safeguarding of secrets, we often say: "95 percent will not do, 99 percent will not do either; it has to be 100 percent." This is a principle understood even by ancient people. The last chapter of THE ART OF WAR by Sun Zi, entitled "On the Use of Spies" focused on intelligence work and at the same time indicated the importance of safeguarding secrets.

Several years ago, however, our security system was seriously damaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Jiang Qing "gave away free" to foreign correspondents voluminous classified documents, maps and photographs, as well as sold out important party and state secrets. During the days when the "four pests" were on the rampage, the party's good tradition and work style were seriously trampled upon and anarchism spread. In brief, there was no "secret" that could be safeguarded.

Although this situation has taken a turn for the better during the past 2 years, yet up until now some party members, youth league members, and the masses are still apathetic about the concepts of law and discipline and of the safeguarding of secrets; they pay no heed to the safeguarding of party and state secrets. Some comrades gush forth confidential items during their public telephone conversations; some comrades pass along "grapevine news" in their correspondence; some motor vehicle and train passengers talk about internal conditions enthusiastically; some film and stage spectators talk volubly about "major news" and discuss the "latest spirit." Some cadres, after returning home, "pass along documents" to their relatives....All these are "channels" for leaking secrets which cause us to sound the warning bell.

The people were liberated after the "gang of four" was overthrown. The past overcautious "don't talk about affairs of state" abnormal condition has been swept away; the people have been freed from excessive fears and

are able to speak their minds, while an active and lively political situation has gradually formed--all this is cause for joy. However, in such an excellent situation, we must not forget class struggle or slacken our revolutionary vigilance.

Chairman Mao has stressed many times: "In safeguarding secrets one cannot be too careful. Premier Zhou was very strict about the problem of safeguarding secrets, setting a glorious example for us. During the war years, many underground party members and revolutionary comrades courageously and resourcefully safeguarded our party's secrets under extremely harsh conditions in struggling against our enemy. Some old revolutionaries, faced with the enemy's combined threats and inducements, adamantly and firmly refused to reveal even a single word concerning the party's secrets, and even gave up their precious lives. We will always cherish their memory.

At present, domestic and foreign class enemies are unscrupulously and by every possible means vainly trying to obtain our intelligence reports in order to sabotage our construction of the four modernizations. Every Communist Party member, every CYL member and every one of the masses must not let down their guard, but must stretch taut the "string" of "safeguarding secrets" and plug up "channels" that leak secrets. As for those exceedingly peculiar scum of the nation who shamelessly sell out intelligence reports, we must punish them firmly.

In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold and develop the excellent situation of security and solidarity, and guarantee the smooth progress of the new Long March, all units must regularly strengthen education on safeguarding secrets and unceasingly enhance the concept of safeguarding secrets, so that the great number of party members, league members and masses can pay full heed to safeguarding secrets.

9300

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXAMPLES OF COMBAT HEROISM SET BY GUANGXI PLA

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 79 p 4

[Newsletter, abridged by the newspaper's editorial staff, by XINHUA correspondents Lin Jinlong [2651 6855 7893] and Gai Yumin [4146 3768 3787]: "Facing the Party's Tasks--Notes on the Heroic Fighters of a Certain Unit of the Guangxi Border Defense Forces"]

[Text] In the great undertaking to realize socialist modernization, in the struggle to defend the socialist motherland, how should we deal with our own tasks? The answer given by the heroic fighters of a certain unit of the Guangxi border forces is: Go forward courageously and carry the heavy burden. To fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party, they risked their lives, displaying to a high degree the spirit of revolutionary heroism.

"Heroic Flame Thrower" Luo Xingyuan [5012 5281 0337] was the leader of the 13th Squad of a certain unit's antichemical warfare company, and was attached to the 4th Company at the start of the war. In fierce battles, whenever faced with complicated terrain, a relatively difficult-to-subdue enemy firing point or tunnel mouth, he would step forward bravely, saying, "I am a Communist Party member. I go!"

While assaulting a security outpost at Da Lon, the enemy used tunnels as intricate as a spider's web in putting up his stubborn resistance. The 2d Platoon, entrusted with launching the main attack, was fiercely blocked by fire from the enemy tunnels' firing points. Luo eagerly requested to be sent out to throw flames in order to annihilate the enemy. Stealthily moving to a point about 20 meters from the tunnel mouth, he found out that the tunnel bent rightward 1 or 2 meters away from the mouth; thus, if he spewed the flames from a distance, they would not wipe out the enemy. However, in general, the distance from a flame-thrower's target should be over 30 meters; if he is too near, the flame-thrower himself could easily be burned by the recoiling flames. Luo Xingyuan was determined to annihilate the enemy even though he might get

hurt himself. Without the least hesitation, he zigzagged from the left flank and squirted the flames into the opening of the tunnel. Then, under cover of the billowing flames, he courageously rushed to a point only 5 meters from the opening and squirted another "fire dragon." The enemies in the tunnel were wiped out. However, the recoiling flames also scorched Luo Xingyuan's hair and puffed up his face into a big blister. At this time, the enemies on the left slope fired at our position from a hidden source. Suffering pain with dignity, Luo Xingyuan leaped up and reached a point about 7 or 8 meters away from the enemy's firing point and wiped out all of them with blazing fire. During this day of close battles, Luo Xingyuan destroyed nine enemy firing points one after the other.

Xu Yousong [1776 1429 2646], commander of a certain battalion of a certain unit, in the battle to attack an unnamed height west of Ban Ranh, led a reinforced battalion of troops in wiping out an entire enemy battalion, establishing a successful battle record well known at the front lines.

The terrain of the unnamed height on the west bank of Ban Ranh is dangerous and precipitous, with jagged rocks of grotesque shape. The defending enemy battalion had mounted an intricate crossfire net at the hilltop, forming a circular fortified position which was easy to defend but hard to attack.

At the start of the battle, taking advantage of the dark night, the 27-year-old commander Xu Yousong led his entire battalion right under the enemy's noses and taking the enemy by surprise, launched a strong attack, swingly occupying the first trench. When the enemy pinned down our attacking force with fierce firepower after having been awakened in confusion, he waved his pistol and shouted, "Comrades, charge!" The battalion commander led the way, followed by other officers and men, who yelled "Hua" and rushed forward, the shout-to-kill noise reverberating throughout the entire position. At that time, a cannon shell exploded behind Xu Yousong's back, and some shell fragments lodged in the back of his skull. Touching his head, Xu Yousong pulled out a shell fragment. He bandaged his head briefly and continued leading his troops forward. During the assault, he suffered many more wounds and bled profusely. Several times the fighters wanted to carry him out of the firing line, but he refused firmly, saying, "Until the task is completed, I won't go!" Xu Yousong half sat and half laid on the ground, issuing orders by radio until the position was occupied by our army.

How Qian Xiangyao [6929 3276 6460], a new fighter, singlehandedly fought against an enemy group is a deed that deeply moves people. Now 18 years old, he was sent to the frontline, just 1 month after he joined the ranks, where he became a heavy machinegunner. During one of the battles, when his company launched an attack against the enemy entrenched on a long

height, Qian Xiangyao and several comrades in arms were always in the forefront to charge and kill. As they approached the foot of the hill, they were suddenly fiercely raked by the enemies who were halfway up the hill slope. Caught unaware, the assistant gunner and several of his fighters were wounded or killed. Before Qian Xiangyao could wrest the machinegun mount from the hands of the assistant gunner, more than 20 enemies had already rushed over in front of him. Calmly, little Qian pulled up an ammunition crate and used it as a mount and fiercely raked the enemy group, so that they could not raise their heads. At this time, the enemies halfway up the hill opened fire against him with cannons and machineguns, while more than 10 enemies made an enveloping-maneuver from the right flank. Qian Xiangyao lay low beside a small tree, mounted the machinegun on the branches and killed seven enemies in a burst of fire. Shortly afterward, follow-up units charged forward and wiped out the enemy.

Pang Zhuoyong [1663 0587 0516], 1st Platoon leader of the 9th Company of a certain regiment, is an old comrade who joined the army in 1965. During combat, he always charged at the very front and fought heroically, destroying three enemy firing points while suffering serious wounds, and opening the way to victory for the entire company.

This deed occurred on 19 February. The 9th Company launched an attack against the enemy-held height 195. While approaching the front edge of the hill, they suddenly were checked by enemy flanking fire and were pinned to the slope. At this critical moment, platoon leader Pang Zhuoyong stepped forward bravely and shouted, "Kill them!" Leading two new fighters, he charged toward the enemy's firing point. The enemy spewed a tongue of fire from three stone caves, but resourcefully and agilely Pang Zhuoyong and the two new fighters covered one another in their forward charge. As they reached about 14 or 15 meters from the enemy firing point, the enemy fired a burst of shots, killing the two new fighters and wounding Pang Zhuoyong's legs in five places. "As long as I still have one breath, I am determined to fulfill my task!" Pang Zhuoyong wanted to stand up and charge forward, but his legs could no longer obey. "I must crawl over there!" He gnashed his teeth, dragged his feet by supporting his body with his hands and crawled toward the enemy firing point. One meter, 2 meters, 10 meters....the mountain slope was streaked with a trail of fresh blood. With difficulty, he crept 14 to 15 meters, approaching the enemy firing point. But his two legs could no longer hold him up and there was no way to hurl grenades at the enemy. Hero Pang Zhuoyong tightly gripped a crevice between rocks with his left hand, pulled up his body to his full height, and hurled three grenades one after another into the enemy cave, wiping out the enemies and destroying their firing point.

All the fighters rushed over. With tears welling in their eyes, they bandaged the wounds of the platoon leader. However, Pang Zhuoyong pushed them aside, saying: "Don't mind about me. Charge the hill quickly!" When political instructor Wang Dingnan [3769 1353 0589] asked the fighters to carry him out of the firing line, he pleaded, "Let me stay here. I may be able to charge owing to my wounded legs, but I still can stop the bullets for you!"

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HEILONGJIANG LAUNCHES MOVEMENT TO LEARN FROM COMBAT HEROES

Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] A movement to learn from the combat heroes who distinguished themselves during the counterattack in self-defense on the Chinese-Vietnamese border is being carried out by the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District, PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang Province and the broad masses of militiamen throughout the province. The movement has created a direct impetus to revolutionize and modernize the PLA units and militia organizations.

Regarding preparedness against war and learning from the combat heroes as an important political task of the PLA units and militia organizations since the start of the counterattack in self-defense, the party committees of Heilongjiang Military District and all PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang have called on the PLA units and militiamen to learn from the combat heroes. In order to grasp this task well, the leading comrades have visited the PLA units, barracks and sentry posts and militia units engaged in production and patrol duties. The masses of commanders and fighters and militiamen have conscientiously launched all sorts of activities to learn from the combat heroes in close connection with their own task of preparedness against war. They have learned many valuable experiences in the military, political and logistic services fields. Many outstanding units and individuals have distinguished themselves in learning from the combat heroes.

In the course of learning from the combat heroes, many PLA units, in view of the existing problems in troop education and training, have revised their education and training plans in light of the experiences accumulated during the counterattack against Vietnam in self-defense. This has both raised still higher the quality of training and shortened the time needed for training.

The commanders and fighters of the Provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang and the masses of militiamen have pledged to stir up a new upsurge in learning from the combat heroes, to speed up the PLA's revolutionization and modernization and to contribute their share to defending the four modernizations for the party and people.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMBAT HEROES VISIT NANJING PLA UNITS' HARDBONE 6TH COMPANY

Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Newsletter: "Heroes Come to Hardbone 6th Company"]

[Excerpts] The reporting group of combat heroes and models in the defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border assigned to tour the Nanjing PLA units paid a visit to the Hardbone 6th Company.

On the afternoon of 4 July, despite the intense summer heat, comrades of the reporting group visited the Hardbone 6th Company to observe and learn and to pass on their good experience. Commanders and fighters of the company were filled with joy and jubilantly welcomed the reporting group.

(Qi Youwei), political instructor of the Hardbone 6th Company, briefed the heroes on the company's achievements in company-building since it began a campaign to learn from the heroes and to translate what they have learned into concrete actions. He said with emotion: "All these achievements are the result of comparing ourselves with the heroes to see where we lag behind and of strengthening our thinking, sense of organization and discipline and of reforming our education and training. From now on we will continue to learn from the heroes of their heroism in fighting the enemy and strive for new victories in building up our company."

The heroes reviewed their own fighting experience and spoke highly of the value of the hardbone spirit. A responsible comrade of the reporting group, stroking the mementoes the group had been given, said with feeling: "It was exactly because we put into practice the experience of the Hardbone 6th Company and carried forward the hardbone spirit that we were able to win victory in the fight to severely punish the Vietnamese aggressors. Practice has proved that the hardbone spirit was needed in the war years of the past and is needed even more in modern wars."

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JINAN HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE

Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a source of this station, a provincial public security work conference was held in Jinan from 1 to 14 July. Participating in the conference were directors of public security bureaus of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible persons of public security departments of the five major enterprises. Comrade (Gao Keqin), secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech.

At the conference, participants studied conscientiously the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC and Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government, studied one by one the criminal laws and the criminal procedural laws adopted at the second session of the NPC, analyzed the current public security situation, exchanged experiences and discussed the work to be done in the future. By so doing, they have further strengthened their sense of respect for the legal system, raised their awareness in doing things according to the law and clearly understood the policies and tasks for public security work in the new situation. They pledged that they would make new contributions to the strengthening of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to safeguarding the four modernizations.

The conference pointed out: The criminal laws, the criminal procedural laws and the other five laws adopted at the second session of the Fifth NPC, which have been promulgated, fully embody the interests and aspirations of our 900 million people. They indicate that socialist democracy and the socialist legal system of our country have entered a new period. The promulgation and enforcement of these laws will be a major guarantee for the further improvement of the situation of stability and unity and for the promotion of socialist modernization.

In their study and discussions, the participants, mindful of the bitter lesson that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" committed evil acts for 10 years, felt more deeply that without democracy and a legal system there would be no socialism, nor a prosperous and powerful state, and the people would be unhappy. With these laws, the people will have a guideline to follow when doing

things and can enjoy full democracy, and bad persons and evil acts will be restrained and punished. With these laws, the people will have concrete deterrent measures and can restrain and punish such careerists and conspirators as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in case they appear again.

The conference pointed out: Now that the seven laws adopted at the second session of the Fifth NPC have been issued, we should do things according to the laws and see to it that these laws are observed, their enforcement is strict and law breakers are dealt with. Public security organs are law enforcement organs shouldering the heavy tasks of insuring the enforcement of laws and safeguarding the validity of the laws. Presently, an urgent task facing public security departments is to prepare mentally and organizationally in their work for the enforcement of the criminal laws and the criminal procedural laws beginning 1 January 1980. They should organize all cadres and policemen to study earnestly these two laws so as to enable them to clearly understand the guiding thought and specific content of the laws and know the legal requirements and legal procedures when handling cases. Under the unified plans and arrangements of party committees at all levels, they should vigorously take part in educating the people about the laws and publicizing the laws, so that every family and everyone has a clear understanding about them.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GARRISON TURNS CORAL ISLE INTO BRISTLING FORTRESS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Vigilant Defense of the Ocean Islands"]

[Excerpts] In the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam to defend our borders the navy garrison of a certain islet in the Xixia Islands was charged with the mission of defending against intrusions and air attacks of the Vietnamese aggressors. This garrison is a joint organization consisting of both Army and Navy units. During the self-defense counter-attack, they vigilantly guarded the ocean frontiers of the motherland and stood at full combat readiness to fulfill the mission given them by their superiors.

This tiny islet, situated at the southernmost extremity of the Xixia Islands, is a pearl in the motherland's South China Sea. Here, the seagulls and coral vie for recognition of their beauty. Although there is neither luxuriant vegetation nor tall stands of coconut trees, there are abundant marine resources. It is 1.5 square kilometers of white sands, like an inlaid dish of precious gems on an azure sea. The fighters of the Liberation Army who guard the island for the people of the motherland feel a special honor and pride. But there have been two major difficulties associated with being stationed on the island in the past: (1) The island is located at 15 degrees north latitude and in an average year is bombarded by the sun and typhoons. It is scorching hot and the weather changes often. On occasion the temperature climbs to over 40 degrees Centigrade and winds whip the islands; there are thunderstorms and waves sometimes inundate the islet. (2) Because of the lack of potable water, all cooking water had to be brought from the mainland and each man received a ration of two cups of water a day with which to wash his face and brush his teeth. Life there was hard but each comrade understood that this was the forward outpost of the Xixia Islands and that preparation against war was of the utmost importance. They were prepared to suffer hardship in the defense of the motherland. After the self-defensive counterattack got underway, everyone voiced his conviction: "Heads may break and blood may flow, but not one inch of the Xixia shall we let go!"

In early February of this year, Soviet cruisers intruded into the South China Sea in order to prop up the Vietnamese aggressors. Stemming from

their desire of regional hegemonism, the Vietnamese reactionary authorities have long coveted China's Xixia Islands and have provoked numerous incidents. The comrades of the garrison detachment were outraged by this and were determined to fight in defense of the island. In the daytime they stood guard, anxiously keeping watch. At night they patrolled, listening attentively for any change in the breakers and closely examining every piece of flotsam that washed up. Everyone enthusiastically embarked on the mutual teaching and learning movement to "have one specialty and many skills, and one soldier fills multiple roles." The cooks studied first aid and gunnery. Signalman Hu Aiguo [5170 1947 0948] came down with malaria and the leadership relieved him of duty. But in order to acquire the skills to kill the enemy, he pleaded with the commanders and insisted on going through firing practice wearing a cotton overcoat under the blazing sun. During the alert, antiaircraft artillery squad leader Cao Quanmin [2580 0356 3046], a veteran who entered the service in 1976, received three telegrams in a row informing him that his mother was ill and urging him to return home. But he felt that the guns were the most vital weapons in the island's defenses and the motherland had entrusted him with the task of facing a formidable enemy. He put his mother's illness in the back of his mind and threw himself wholeheartedly into the defense [of the island].

Many comrades just arriving on the island discarded their packs and immediately joined the struggle to erect fortifications. They built positions, erected fortifications, and dug bunkers, relying entirely on manpower. They excavated several thousand cubic meters of sand and stone, offloaded several hundred tons of supplies and turned the island into a powerful offensive and defensive fortress, fully prepared to bury an aggressive enemy at any time.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU PLA AUDITING--The Guangzhou PLA units recently convened a conference on auditing and stocktaking, which summed up and analyzed the previous conditions of such work unfolded by the PLA units, and discussed and studied specific approaches to further launch this work. Comrade Xu Shiyu, commander of Guangzhou PLA units, delivered a speech at the conference, emphatically pointing out that the stocktaking and auditing work does not mean that tens of millions of yuan may be saved by merely making an inventory of warehouse stocks. Thus, he demanded that all units must do well in this work, advocate arduous struggles, determinedly practice economy, oppose graft and extravagance, oppose corruption and degeneration, oppose decadent bourgeois ideas, strengthen socialist education and the education on the socialist legal system, and improve the building of PLA units. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Jul 79 HK]

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF WORK--Soon after the 9 July earthquake in Liyang County, Nanjing PLA units immediately dispatched the artillery regiment of a certain unit and three medical teams to the quake-stricken area to provide relief work. The medical teams were formed by the No 83 Hospital, the No 102 Hospital and the hospital of a certain division. Some units in the quake-stricken area have also voluntarily assigned personnel to help in the antquake relief work. They include a regiment under the Jiangsu Military District, the Zhenjiang Military Subdistrict, the People's Armed Force departments of Liyang, Lishui and Jurong counties. So far, the armymen have helped local people erect some 2,580 makeshift shelters. In the area where the artillery regiment is stationed, 103 of the 110 production teams restored production only 3 days after the earthquake. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW]

SHANDONG REPORT MEETINGS--The report group of heroes and models in the Sino-Vietnamese border self-defensive counterattack conducted activities in Qingdao Municipality from 20 to 28 June. Responsible persons of the North Sea Fleet, the Qingdao Garrison and the Qingdao Municipal Party and Revolutionary Committees, commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Qingdao, militiamen, office cadres and young people, totaling more than 1,000 persons, went to the railway station to welcome the group.

The group left Qingdao for Laiyang on 29 June. During its stay in Qingdao, it made reports on 17 occasions and more than 70,000 residents listened to heroic deed reports. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

URUMQI PLA UNITS CIRCULAR--The political department of the Urumqi PLA units in Xinjiang recently issued a circular calling on all units under the Urumqi command to promote activities in learning from (Yuan Yongxing) among CYL members and other people. The circular said that (Yuan Yongxing) is deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CYL Committee and an educated youth from Shanghai who has returned to the forefront of agricultural production. In addition, it said he has set a good example for young people to learn from. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 May 79 OW]

MODEL HEROES--Some comrades of the Lanzhou subgroup of the report group of model heroes in self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border arrived at a PLA unit stationed in Minhe County on 15 June. Some 5,000 people and PLA commanders and fighters warmly welcomed them and listened to their reports. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

XINJIANG SOIREE FOR HEROES--On the evening of 22 June, the Xinjiang Regional Revolutionary Committee, the Urumqi PLA units and the Urumqi Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly held another literary and art soiree for the visiting report group of combat heroes. Attending the soiree were leading party and government comrades of Xinjiang and the Urumqi PLA units Si-ma-yi Ai-mai-ti, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shingong, Zheng Sansheng, (Wang Luobin), Zhang Jiecheng and Wei Youzhu, and Urumqi Municipality's leading Comrade (Yan Guobai). [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jun 79 OW]

YUNNAN LEARNS FROM HEROES--The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee recently made a decision on launching activities to learn from the heroes and models in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam. The decision called on the Communist Party members, CYL members, militiamen, cadres and people of all nationalities throughout the province to follow the examples of the heroes and make new contributions in realizing socialist modernization. The decision also called on them to devote all their efforts to building socialism, get rid of bourgeois factionalism, strengthen proletarian party spirit, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and the unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the province and obey orders and commands: the party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the activities of learning from the heroes. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Jun 79 HK]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUBEI CYL CONGRESS CALLS FOR PROPER USE OF FULL-TIME CADRES

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0235 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 22 Jul--Full-time CYL cadres should be used properly. This was the general consensus of delegates to the recent sixth Hubei Provincial CYL Congress.

Reporters recently visited with some delegates who attended the congress. They discovered that many CYL cadres at various levels, county and commune levels in particular, were not being used for their specific jobs. In Enshi Prefecture, 139 of the 304 full-time CYL cadres of 164 communes (townships) concurrently held other posts in administrative districts set up by the communes (they held such posts as deputy secretaries and secretaries of party branches). They also led production brigades and production teams to harness mountains and rivers and build roads year round. These cadres represented 52 percent of the total number of full-time CYL cadres.

The majority of CYL cadres remaining in county-level organs and communes have been sent to guide production work at production brigades or production teams where commune party committee secretaries were staying to help improve their work and gain firsthand experience for guiding overall work. In other prefectures and counties of the province, many full-time CYL cadres have, year after year, stayed at grassroots units to help improve their work and gain firsthand experience for guiding overall work. Some have worked as heads of teams that have been assigned specific tasks. Thus, only festivals and holidays have been used to promote certain CYL activities. The result has been full-time CYL cadres concurrently holding other posts. They have been sparetime CYL cadres or cadres in name only.

An even larger number of commune CYL cadres have had no specific duties. Many have just locked their doors for the entire year. There has been nobody around to receive documents from higher-level CYL committees.

Why have full-time CYL cadres not been used properly? The main reason, we were told, was that some party committees of some units have claimed that "people will starve to death if grain production is not grasped"

and that "it does not matter if less attention is given to young people." For this reason, CYL cadres were always sent to do other tasks. Delegates to the congress said that work with young people was very important. Without a large number of full-time CYL cadres carrying out activities centered around the task of the four modernizations and of benefit to the special needs of young people it is impossible to bring into play the enthusiasm of young people, the main force in carrying out revolution and construction.

Delegates to the congress hoped that party committees at all levels would try their best to change the current situation in which CYL cadres are CYL cadres in name only because they are not doing their specific tasks. They urged that young people's work be made the order of the day.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANSHAN CADRE PROTESTS 'INDISCRIMINATE' LAND REQUISITIONING

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, (Dong Qinmin) of the propaganda department of the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee wrote a letter to the editorial department of this station, pointing out that land is being indiscriminately requisitioned or occupied to a very serious degree.

The letter stated: With a large population and little arable land, Anshan Municipality faces a situation in which arable land is decreasing because of the indiscriminate requisition and occupation by [words indistinct] enterprises and establishments. According to incomplete statistics compiled by the departments concerned, from 1966 to 1977, more than 175,000 mu of arable land was requisitioned, decreasing the average acreage of land for every person engaged in agriculture from 2.9 mu to 2.1 mu.

The letter pointed out: The reasons for the indiscriminate requisition of arable land are mainly: Some organizations and enterprises and establishments, in the name of taking care of the livelihood of their staff and workers, occupied the land in rural areas by hook or by crook in an effort to establish contacts and secure advantages through back door deals; some rural cadres, in disregard of party discipline and state law, abuse their power to seek personal interests by means of land; some rural cadres [words indistinct] influence agricultural development.

The letter stressed: Land, a capital means of production for peasants, is important to the vital interests of peasants and to the quick development of agriculture. Leading departments at all levels should strictly enforce relevant policies and laws on land requisition, disseminate extensively the [words indistinct] and strengthen education in the policies on land and in law and discipline among cadres, in order that the interest of peasants will not be infringed upon. The situation in which land is indiscriminately requisitioned or occupied must not continue in the future.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUBEI IMPLEMENTS CENTRAL NOTICE ON WORK FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee has attached great importance to the notice of the central discipline inspection committee on prohibiting interference with allocation of work for university graduates. The provincial CCP committee has immediately notified departments concerned to seriously implement the notice.

The provincial discipline committee and departments concerned, including the provincial culture and education office, jointly held a recent meeting of responsible comrades of the party committees of universities and colleges who were in Wuhan. The participants conveyed and studied the notice. Responsible comrades of the provincial discipline committee and provincial culture and education office spoke at the meeting and demanded: "When all universities and colleges allocate work for their graduates, they must resolutely act in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the State Council and resist interference. We must carefully resist people who take advantage of their positions and power and personal influence to engage in malpractices for selfish ends and interfere with and sabotage the allocation of work for graduates. We must report them to the party's discipline committees."

In accordance with the requirements of the notice, the discipline committee of the provincial CCP committee, the organization department, the propaganda department, the provincial culture and education office, the provincial planning committee and the provincial education bureau are now organizing an inspection group, which will seriously inspect the allocation of work for graduates of institutes of higher education in the province. They will find out and seriously handle who are to blame for taking advantage of their positions and power.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'LIAONING RIBAO' COMMENDS LOCAL EFFORT TO EMPLOY YOUTH

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jul 79 SK

[LIAONING RIBAO publishes an investigation report entitled: "A Correct Way To Settle the Youth Awaiting Jobs"]

[Excerpts] Based on the needs of the people in their daily life, (Lishan) District of Anshan Municipality has adopted a variety of measures to provide more employment opportunities for unemployed young people. For example, in a short span of 3 months from April to June this year, the district set up 78 service centers, thereby settling 759 young people waiting for jobs and also some 100 laborers without work. These service centers require neither investment by the state nor compete with state-run enterprises and establishments for the supply of raw materials. They are easy to operate and can produce quick results. For these reasons they are well supported by the masses.

This district is now using the following methods to organize young people into the service trade:

1. Establish service centers urgently needed by the masses and form them into a network based on the specific local conditions.
2. Set up sales agent centers for commercial departments.
3. Organize young people with special skills to perform various jobs to serve the daily needs of the masses.
4. Expand the original service network.
5. Organize youth maintenance teams to undertake maintenance work for enterprises and establishments in the district and for large state-operated enterprises on a contract basis.

The operation of service trades in this way not only helps to settle young people waiting for jobs but also serves the needs of the people's everyday life.

[Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 19 July 1979 stated that in publishing the above investigation report, LIAONING RIBAO issued an editor's note praising what (Lishan) District has done to provide jobs for young people. It says that "the experience has been very good and deserves to be followed as an example.]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI'S JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY RESTORES TRADITIONS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Article by Zheng Boya and Liu Jun]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 24 Jul---During the past year, the Jiaotong University in Shanghai has upheld the view that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and has restored and developed its traditional methods in running the school. As a result, the school's various work has quickly moved forward.

The university CCP committee recently held an enlarged meeting to sum up the gains from the past year's discussion on the criterion of truth. The meeting pointed out that only by continuously deepening this discussion and proceeding from reality in everything we do, without cherishing any blind faith in words from those above and in books, can we further implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

Participants to the meeting agreed that the discussion has helped people recognize the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and its damage done to the university. They believe that the discussion has become a tremendous driving force in emancipating the mind both inside and outside the party, in quickly making the university a center for teaching and scientific research and in training more scientific and technological personnel urgently needed for accomplishing the four modernizations.

Historically, particularly during the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, the Jiaotong University in Shanghai trained a large number of scientific and technological personnel for the country. During the Great Cultural Revolution, however, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pursued an ultraleft line and advocated such things as "running schools in an open-door manner" and "using model products as teaching materials." They completely negated Jiaotong's traditional methods in running a school, which had been proved effective over long years.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the school should have boldly restored these methods and, by proceeding from the needs of the four modernizations, adopted measures to expeditiously build itself into a center for teaching and scientific research. However, because of its failure to completely eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to clarify right and wrong in thinking and line, the school found itself unable to move forward, for instance, while the school party committee was considering restoring Jiaotong's traditional methods in running a school, some people feared that it might lead to "restoration of the old" and "a return to the revisionist line." When the school party committee was planning to tighten discipline among the students, some people were afraid that it might be a step for "fixing the masses." Once, the university was planning to enroll a student with high academic achievement and consistently good political performance in its graduate school. However, some people opposed the idea on the ground that the student's class background was not good.

Since the start of the discussion on the criterion of truth last summer, people have begun to recognize that they must break the forbidden zones set up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and do away with blind faith in books if they are going to proceed from reality in resolving problems. They realize that if a measure helps uphold socialism, raise educational standards and develop science and technology and has proved so in practice, then they must boldly and unhesitantly use it.

Last summer, the university decisively restored its traditions on training capable personnel for modernizations, which have been proved very effective in the past. The special features of its traditions are: 1. Emphasize new students' education standards and never take a casual attitude toward this; 2. Stress the teaching of basic theories, which account for three-fourths of the total curriculum; 3. Emphasize the essentials, be precise and penetrating in teaching and let students practice more often, thoroughly explain basic theories, and strive to raise the students' ability to analyze and solve problems.

The university has reached agreement with over 2,200 educational, academic, scientific research and production units scattered in 29 provinces and municipalities to exchange scientific and technological information and has concluded exchange programs with the Chinese University of Science and Technology, Qinghua University, Tianjing University and Northwest Industrial University to enable backbone teachers to lecture at the others' schools. At the same time, the university has also strengthened academic exchanges with foreign countries. It sent a delegation to the United States at the end of last year, which visited 27 American institutions of higher learning on a study tour and established "sister school" ties between the Jiaoping University and the University of Michigan, the University of California at Berkeley, California State University at San Diego and Washington University of St. Louis in order to promote

mutual scientific and technological exchanges. During the past year, dozens of American scholars and experts of Chinese descent lectured at the Jiaotong University and took part in scientific and technological symposiums. Some of them are contracted as honorary professors. The school has translated a total of 12 million words of American teaching materials and some 130,000 items of scientific and technological materials.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANSHAN MAKES PROGRESS IN RUSTICATING YOUTH

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a source of this station, the Anshan Municipal Party Committee has firmly stepped up leadership and conscientiously attended to the work of returning rusticated youth to rural areas and mobilizing educated urban youth to go the countryside and rural areas, scoring notable achievements. As of the end of June, some 21,000 youths in the municipality had returned to rural areas, accounting for 86 percent of the total number of youth who should return to rural areas. A total of 6,500 students who graduated from middle schools in 1978 had gone to rural areas, accounting for 65 percent of the total number of students who should work in the countryside and rural areas.

Following the telephone conference on mobilizing educated youth to return to rural areas held by the provincial CCP committee in March this year, the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee held many meetings of standing committee members and studied related documents to deepen the understanding of educated youth working in the countryside and rural areas and to uphold the orientation of educated youth working in rural areas. Thus, the Anshan municipal party committee adopted effective and resolute measures to mobilize educated urban youth staying in the municipality and 1978 middle school graduates who should work in the countryside and mountainous areas to go to the rural areas.

In doing the mobilization work, the municipal party committee repeatedly emphasized that leading organs, leading cadres and communist party members should play the leading and exemplary role. Deputy director of the Municipal Electronics Bureau (Guo Qing) set an example by sending his daughter to rural areas, giving impetus to 32 middle school students of this bureau who graduated in 1978 and should work in rural areas to go to the countryside and mountainous areas.

In order to solve the practical difficulties of educated youth returning to rural areas and educated youth working in the countryside and rural areas, the municipal party committee appropriated a subsidy of 200,000 yuan from reserve funds to maintain the youths' houses in residential areas. Anshan Iron and Steel Company is to supply the urgently needed building materials, such as steel products, cement, glass and timber.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI STRESSES HUMAN DIGNITY; WARNS AGAINST PERSONAL ATTACKS

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Radio talk by (Ming Fang): "Respect Human Dignity"]

[Excerpts] For years the words "human dignity" have hardly ever been mentioned. It seems that any talk about "human dignity" smacks of the bourgeoisie. True, in bourgeois society, there was also a talk about human dignity, reputation and self-respect. But, human dignity then was measured by wealth, and the working people were not considered to have human dignity.

Socialist society is a society where the working people are masters. The character of society has changed, but human dignity? [as printed] In our society, labor is a glorious occupation. Is it permissible not to respect the human dignity, reputation and self-respect of the upright laborers, whether they are workers and peasants, who are manual laborers, or intellectuals, who are mental laborers? Our country is called the People's Republic of China. It is very honorable to be the people of this great country. How can they be insulted at will?

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, countless people's dignity was insulted, their reputation slandered and their self-respect hurt. I saw with my own eyes so many veteran cadres, who had gone through fire and water for the revolution, suffer the humiliation of being paraded through the streets with a sign hanging around their necks; and so many model workers, advanced workers, professors and experts suffered the indignity of being slapped in the face and forced to bend on their knees. Our country is known the world over as a civilized country with a history dating back to ancient times. But Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed our country back to the barbarian age.

Of course, what I just mentioned happened under the incitement by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." What happened in the past can be forgotten. But, I advise those who committed these mistakes in the past to pay attention from now on to Article 145 of the Criminal Law, which stipulates: "Whoever

insults another person by violent or other means, including the use of 'big-character posters' or 'small-character posters' or fabricates facts to libel another person, and to a serious degree, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 3 years or to detention or shall be deprived of political rights."

I hope that this provision will help all of us foster a good habit of respecting one another's dignity.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING THE LIYANG COUNTY EARTHQUAKE

Sympathy Messages Sent

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] In the wake of the earthquake that hit Liyang County on 9 July, the party and revolutionary committees of Shanghai and Tianjin municipalities, Hebei, Hubei, Fujian and Gansu provinces and Xizang Autonomous Region respectively sent messages of sympathy to this province, expressing deep concern for the people in the quake-stricken area. In this connection, a message of appreciation was sent by the Jiangsu Provincial Party and Revolutionary Committees on 18 July to their counterparts in Shanghai, Tianjin, Hebei, Hubei, Fujian, Gansu and Xizang.

The message says: Your messages of sympathy to this province in connection with the earthquake, magnitude on the Richter scale, [as printed] that rocked Liyang County of this province, were a great encouragement and support for the people in the affected area. For this, we wish to extend to you our deep appreciation.

The message gives an introductory account of the hard struggle being made by the people in the quake-stricken area to combat the effects of the earthquake and carry out relief work under the warm solicitude of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua and with support from various circles. It goes on to say: In response to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we are determined to lead the cadres and people in the affected area to thoroughly implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, promote production and rebuild our wrecked homes by relying on our own efforts and arduous struggles to win new victories in the endeavor to combat the quake effects and provide relief for the victims.

Damaged Water Works Repair

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] All the reservoirs, dams, sluices and irrigation culverts in Liyang County were damaged to varying degrees as a result of the recent

earthquake that hit the county. The quake cracked the county's river embankments in 450 places, destroyed the buildings of a number of power irrigation stations and damaged their irrigation equipment. This is a great hazard to the safety of the people, especially during the flood season.

To deal with this situation, the party organizations at all levels of Liyang County have mobilized the masses to take measures to guard against possible flood disasters and insure the safety of all irrigation works. Water was immediately released from the seriously damaged reservoirs and dams so as to lower the water levels. Similar measures were taken to insure the safety of the cracked reservoirs and dams. Water conservancy departments have been working on the county's power irrigation stations, where the power generators and cement waterpipes were so badly damaged that water outflow was impossible. Thanks to these departments' efforts, more than 90 percent of the county's power irrigation stations are now working normally and are capable of pumping water from the waterlogged areas.

On 19 July the county party committee called a meeting of secretaries of the district and commune party committees in order to further discuss how to guard against possible flood disasters and insure the safety of the local people. The meeting reviewed urgent measures taken since the earthquake with a view to insuring safety during the flood season.

Industry Resumes Production

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Liyang County's industrial workers have demonstrated their tenacious revolutionary spirit in the endeavor to overcome the effects of the earthquake and resume production. As of 18 July, 29 of the 31 county-run industrial enterprises resumed production. The output of the county's machine gears plant, cotton textile mill, electric wire plant and clothing factory has reached or surpassed the pre-earthquake level.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU EDUCATION BUREAU FORUM--From 8 to 14 June, the Guizhou Provincial Education Bureau held a forum in Guiyang Municipality on ideological and political education work for middle and primary schools in the province. Attending were responsible comrades of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal culture offices and education bureaus and some county education bureaus, and comrades of institutes of higher education, some middle and primary schools, secondary technical schools and departments concerned at provincial level, some 130 people altogether. The delegates summed up and exchanged their experience in ideological and political education work in middle and primary schools and looked into measures for doing this work well. The important contents of ideological and political education for middle and primary schools now include education in upholding the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in revolutionary ideals and in communist morals and qualities. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Jun 79 HK]

XINJIANG BIRTH CONTROL--The obstetrics department of a hospital under the PLA units in Urumqi has vigorously promoted planned parenthood. In the past 10 years the department has performed 1,200 contraceptive operations. The time required for each operation has been reduced from 30 minutes initially to about 10 minutes at present. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Jun 79 OW]

SICHUAN POPULATION DECREASE--As a result of efforts being made by party committees at all levels in Sichuan Province in overseeing planned parenthood, population growth in Sichuan decreased from 3.1 percent in 1970 to 0.6 percent in 1978. The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee has attached importance to birth control. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jun 79 OW]

SHANDONG FAMILY PLANNING--Shandong Province has achieved good results in family planning work. From January to May this year more than 970,000 sterilization operations were performed. More than 16,000 couples have decided to have only one child. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jun 79 SK]

SHANDONG MINORITY GROUP--The 10-member Shandong provincial "May Day" minority visiting group recently returned to Jinan Municipality after visiting Beijing, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei and Henan. While in Beijing, the group was received by Comrade Hua Guofeng and other party and state leaders. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

SHANDONG EDUCATION CONFERENCE--Recently, the Shandong Provincial Education Bureau held a provincial planning conference on educational science in Jinan Municipality. This conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the planning conference on educational science and discussed how to strengthen the research work of educational science in our province. During the conference, the representatives discussed and formulated the outline plan for the development of the science of education (draft) for the 1979-1985 period. The conference also decided to establish the pedagogy and psychology societies. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 79 SK]

SHANDONG HANDS OVER GRAINS--The brigades in Dongping County vied with one another to hand over public grain. By 29 June, 38.5 million jin of grain had been put into storage, showing an increase of 7.5 million jin over last year and an increase of 9.5 million jin over that of 1977. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 79 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PARTY MEMBER EDUCATION--Party organizations throughout Heilongjiang have promoted education for party members, helping them to cope with their problems. Over 50 percent of the party members in Heilongjiang today were admitted into the party after the cultural revolution, and they lack a basic understanding of the party. Following the shift in the emphasis of party work, the ideology and work style of many party members do not fit in with the new requirements of the four modernizations. To cope with this problem, party organizations in various places have started educating party members, particularly leading cadres, and helping them to emancipate their minds and combat the bureaucratic work style. Ordinary party members are also learning to do away with the idea that the four modernizations have nothing to do with them. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG DIRECTORS MEETING--On the afternoon of 24 June, the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a meeting of directors of various departments to analyze the summer crops situation. The meeting arranged to deliver chemical fertilizers to rural areas. It called on leading cadres at all levels to lead the people of the entire province to succeed in summer production. The meeting was presided over by Comrade (Zhao Tezun) and Comrade (Wang Zhenglin) attended the meeting. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Jun 79 OW]

THERMAL POWER STATIONS--Harbin, 4 July--Construction of two big thermal power stations, Hulan Ergi and Mudanjiang, is in full swing in northwest China's Heilongjiang Province. Hulan Ergi will have a generating capacity of 600,000 kilowatts and Mudanjiang 400,000 kilowatts when the first stage of the projects is completed. The projects were started in July, 1978. The two power stations will ease the province's power shortage in its petroleum and coal industries and will also make more electricity available to the agricultural sector. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW]

TIANJIN RUSTICATED YOUTH RALLY--The Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a rally on 19 June to give a warm sendoff to over 500 middle school graduates going to the countryside. Over 2,000 people attended the rally. (Yan Zhen), deputy secretary general of the municipal revolutionary committee, presided. In his speech, (Wu Zhen), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, said: "China's national economy is currently at a readjustment period and it is impossible to offer large numbers of jobs in the production field." Therefore, we must try in every possible way to find jobs in both urban and rural areas. Judging from the situation in Tianjin, we must urgently mobilize a part of the urban educated youths to go to the countryside. This is entirely necessary. The municipal CCP committee calls on all educated youths with lofty ideals to integrate themselves with workers and peasants, respond to the party's call on going to the border and rural areas and dedicate their youth to modernizing agriculture. The graduates will soon go to state farms and youth areas of collective ownership in Tianjin. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 19 Jul 79 HK]

SHAANXI YOUTH SERVICES--Xian Municipality, Shaanxi Province, has organized youths awaiting employment in the urban area to take part in labor and study. Youth labor service companies have been set up in the municipality and its districts, and youth service stations have been set up in the neighborhoods. As of the end of May, 34,000 youths were organized and 73 professional technological training classes and cultural classes were set up with more than 12,000 people attending. The services include tasks at plants and activities in the neighborhoods. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 10 Jun 79 OW]

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